De cero a producción con Docker



¡Hola!

Agenda

- Día 1 ¿Qué es Docker? Conceptos "Hola Mundo"

 Administración a fondo de containers
- Día 2 Administración de volúmenes

 Todo lo que hay que saber de imágenes

 Comandos de troubleshooting
- Día 3 Orquestación de distintos componentes

 Manejo de networking

 Monitoreo
- Día 4 El Mundo de Producción Lecciones aprendidas Cómo Meli utiliza Docker

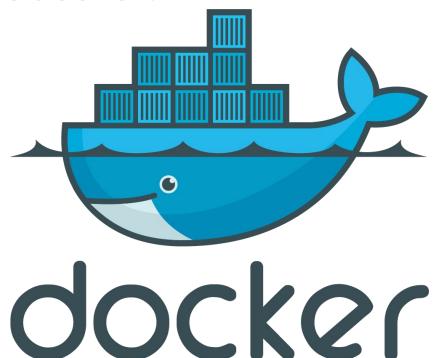
Detalles logísticos

- Recreo de 15/20 minutos para dispersar
- WIFI guest / mercadolibre
- Clona -> git@github.com:mercadolibre/workshop-docker.git
- Cualquier cosa:
 - <u>lucia.brizuela@mercadolibre.com</u>
 - o sebastian.schepens@mercadolibre.com

Pregunta sobre todo, todo el tiempo

Día 1

¿Qué es docker?





¿Qué resuelven los containers?

			11			<i>e</i> - 111		
		Development VM	QA Server	Single Prod Server	Onsite Cluster	Public Cloud	Contributor's laptop	Customer Servers
	Queue	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Analytics DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
**	User DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
•	Background workers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
***	Web frontend	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
••	Static website	?	?	?	?	?	?	?









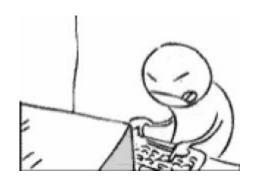


















¿Qué resuelven los containers?















Setup

Primer ejercicio

Primer ejercicio

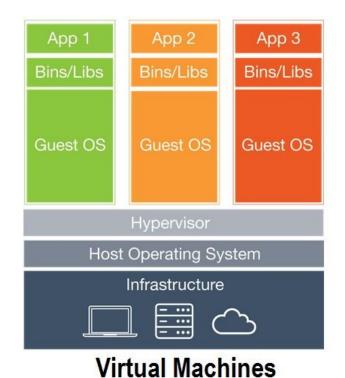
docker container run debian echo 'Hola Mundo!'

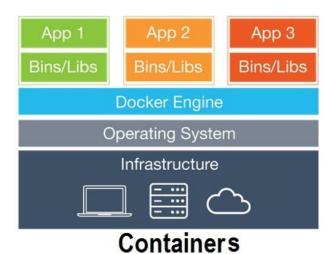
¿Qué pasó acá?

docker container run debian echo 'Hola Mundo!'

Comando Sub-Comando Imagen Comando a correr dentro de la imagen

¿Qué pasó acá? (Por detrás)





docker container run -ti debian bash

Terminal
Interactiva

Dentro del container:

cat /etc/os-release

Dentro del container:

cat /etc/os-release

apt-get update && apt-get upgrade -y

Dentro del container:

apt-get install nginx

Dentro del container:

apt-get install -y nginx

nginx

Dentro del container:

apt-get install -y nginx

nginx

apt-get install -y curl

Dentro del container:

apt-get install -y nginx

nginx

apt-get install -y curl

curl localhost:80

En tu máquina:

curl localhost:80 o abrir con browser

docker container run -ti -p 8080:80 \
debian bash

docker container run -ti -p 8080:80 \
 mercadolibre/nginx-workshop bash

Dentro del container:

cat /etc/os-release

apt-get update && apt-get upgrade -y

apt-get install nginx curl -y

nginx

curl localhost:80

En tu máquina:

curl localhost:8080 o abrir con browser

```
docker container run -p 8080:80 \
  -d \
  mercadolibre/nginx-workshop \
  nginx
```

docker container ps
docker container ps -a

```
docker container run -d \
   mercadolibre/nginx-workshop \
   bash -c "sleep infinity &"
```

```
docker container run -p 8080:80 \
  -d \
  mercadolibre/nginx-workshop \
  nginx -g "daemon off;"
```

docker container stop CONTAINER_ID/NAME
docker container kill CONTAINER_ID/NAME

```
docker container run -p 8080:80 \
   --name nginx \
   -d \
   mercadolibre/nginx-workshop \
   nginx -g "daemon off;"
```

```
<html>
    <body>
        Hello world!
    </body>
</html>
```

```
docker container run -p 8080:80 -d \
   -name nginx \
   -v /home/workshop/html:/myhtmls \
   mercadolibre/nginx-workshop nginx
```

```
docker container run -p 8080:80 -d \
    --name nginx \
    --mount "type=bind,\
        source=/home/workshop/html,\
        target=/myhtmls" \
        mercadolibre/nginx-workshop nginx
```

```
docker container run -ti -m 64m \
    --name memory \
    ubuntu dd bs=250M if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null
```

docker container stats memory

```
docker container run -ti -m 64m \
    --name memory-2 \
    mercadolibre/stress:latest \
    --vm 1 --vm-bytes 128M
```

```
docker container run -ti --cpus 1 \
   --name cpu \
   mercadolibre/stress:latest \
   --cpu 10
```

```
docker container run -ti --cpus 0.5 \
   --name cpu-2 \
   mercadolibre/stress:latest \
   --cpu 10
```

```
docker container run -ti --cpuset-cpus 0-1 \
    --name cpu-3 \
    mercadolibre/stress:latest \
    --cpu 10
```

Séptimo ejercicio

Séptimo ejercicio

https://hub.docker.com/explore/

Séptimo ejercicio

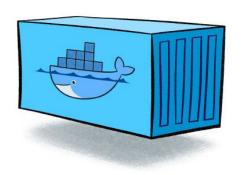
Java -> https://hub.docker.com/_/openjdk
Python -> https://hub.docker.com/_/python
Go -> https://hub.docker.com/_/golang/
NodeJS -> https://hub.docker.com/_/node

Día 2

Agenda

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Container vs Image





docker container run -ti debian bash

Dentro del container:

apt-get update

apt-get install -y nginx curl

docker container ps
docker container ps -a

docker container commit ID/NAME

docker image tag ID NAME[:TAG]

docker image tag ID my-nginx

docker container run -ti my-nginx bash

docker container run -ti --name nginx \
 my-nginx bash

docker container rm ID/NAME

```
<html>
    <body>
        Hello world!
    </body>
</html>
```

docker container cp \
 index.html nginx:/var/www/html/index.html

docker container diff ID/NAME

Les resulta conocido?



docker image history my-nginx

Tercer ejercicio

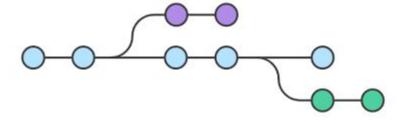
docker container run --name paso-1 \
 debian apt-get update

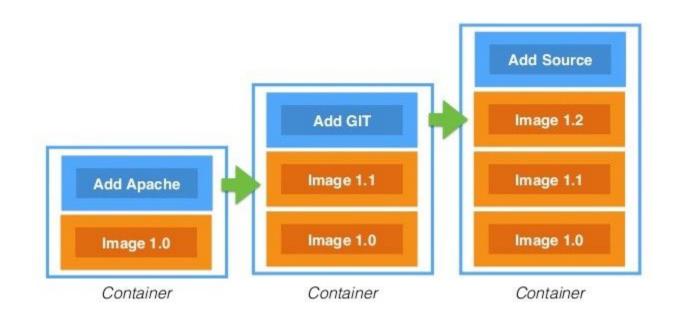
docker container commit paso-1 paso-1

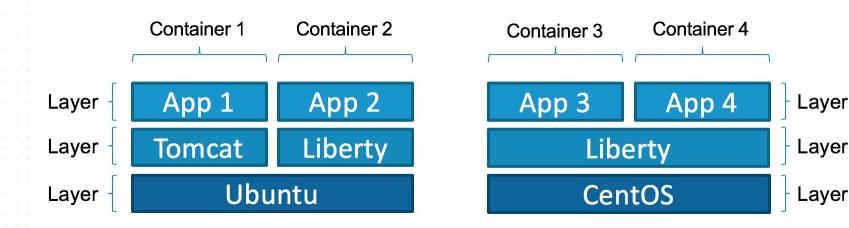
docker container run --name paso-2 \
 paso-1 apt-get install -y nginx curl

docker container commit paso-2 my-nginx

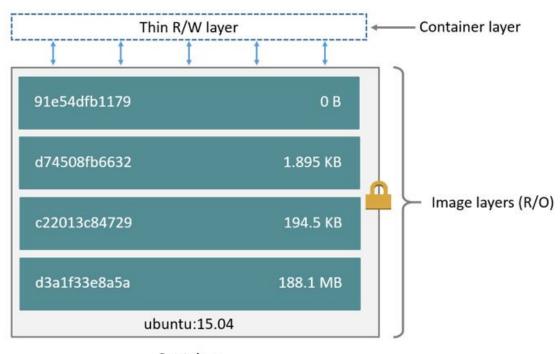
docker image history my-nginx







docker image inspect debian
docker image inspect paso-1
docker image inspect paso-2



Container (based on ubuntu:15.04 image)

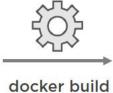
- Un container es simplemente una capa fina de lectura/escritura.
 - Imágenes base no son copiadas a los containers
- Copy-on-Write (CoW)
 - Cuando un archivo de la imagen base cambia:
 - Se copia el archivo a la capa de lectura/escritura
 - Luego, se **modifica** el archivo copiado

Cuarto ejercicio

Dockerfiles









Docker Image

Instrucciones

```
# imagen que extiendo (necesario)
FROM
               # copiar un archivo del contexto a la imagen
COPY
               # similar a COPY (es preferible usar COPY)
ADD
RUN
               # correr un comando en la imagen durante el buildeo (instalar algo)
ENV
               # declarar variables de entorno
WORKDIR
               # carpeta default en la que va a correr todo
ENTRYPOINT
               # script default que va a correr la imagen
CMD
               # comando default que va a correr la imagen (parámetros del entry)
ONBUTI D
               # cuando una imagen extienda de esta lo primero que se va a correr
               # declarar un volumen
VOLUME
EXPOSE
               # declarar que exponemos un puerto
```

Documentacion: https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/

Cuarto ejercicio

docker image build -t NAME CONTEXT_PATH
docker image build -t NAME .

Armemos un Dockerfile

Cuarto ejercicio

FROM debian:latest

RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y net-tools

ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]

Cuarto ejercicio

docker image build -t myping .

docker container run -ti myping \
 mercadolibre.com

Sending build context to Docker daemon 14.34kB

Step 1/4: FROM debian:latest

---> 8626492fecd3

Step 2/4 : RUN apt-get update

---> Running in 3e426225e592

...

Removing intermediate container **3e426225e592**

---> 255c44dba14a

Step 3/4 : RUN apt-get install -y net-tools

---> Running in 334b8eed50d5

...

Removing intermediate container 334b8eed50d5

---> 4220f11be34f

Step 4/4: ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]

---> Running in **082247be3f2d**

Removing intermediate container 082247be3f2d

---> 9669c18caef1

Successfully built 9669c18caef1

Successfully tagged myping:latest

Sending build context to Docker daemon 14.34kB

Step 1/4 : FROM debian:latest

---> 8626492fecd3

Step 2/4: RUN apt-get update

---> Using cache

---> 255c44dba14a

Step 3/4: RUN apt-get install -y net-tools

---> Using cache

---> 4220f11be34f

Step 4/4: ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]

---> Using cache

---> 9669c18caef1

Successfully built 9669c18caef1

Successfully tagged myping:latest

Cuarto ejercicio

```
FROM debian:latest
```

```
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y net-tools
```

```
ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]
CMD ["mercadolibre.com"]
```

Cuarto ejercicio

docker image build -t myping .
docker container run -ti myping

CMD ["npm", "start"]

```
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install --no-install-recommends -y nodejs npm ca-certificates
RUN mkdir /app
WORKDIR /app
COPY . /app
RUN npm install

EXPOSE 8080
```

docker image build -t myapp

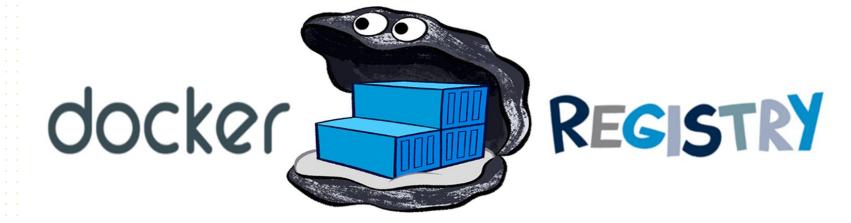
docker container run -p 8080:8080 -ti myapp

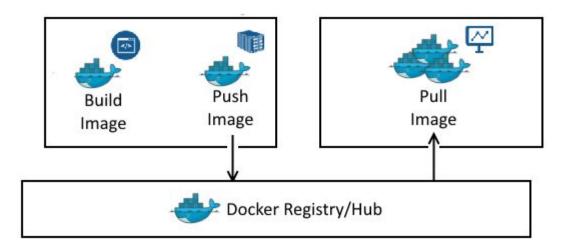
Que pasa si cambiamos algo?

CMD ["npm", "start"]

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install --no-install-recommends -y nodejs npm ca-certificates
RUN mkdir /app
WORKDIR /app
COPY package.json package-lock.json /app
RUN npm install
COPY . /app
EXPOSE 8080
```

Cómo comparto?





https://hub.docker.com/

docker image build -t USERNAME/IMAGE:TAG .

docker image push USERNAME/IMAGE:TAG

docker image pull USERNAME/IMAGE:TAG

Sexto ejercicio

Hagamos una imagen base

Sexto ejercicio

FROM ubuntu:latest

EXPOSE 8080

CMD ["npm", "start"]

```
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install --no-install-recommends -y nodejs npm ca-certificates
RUN mkdir /app
WORKDIR /app
ONBUILD COPY package.json package-lock.json /app
ONBUILD RUN npm install
ONBUILD COPY . /app
```

Sexto ejercicio

docker image build -t USERNAME/nodejs:latest

Sexto ejercicio

FROM USERNAME/nodejs:latest

```
# Cri cri
```

- # Con tener un dockerfile que solamente extienda de del anterior ya funcionaria
- # Si fuese necesario podría hacer más cosas

Sexto ejercicio

docker image build -t USERNAME/myapp:latest

Séptimo ejercicio

Séptimo ejercicio

FROM ubuntu:latest

RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y gcc
RUN mkdir /app
WORKDIR /app
COPY main.c /app
RUN gcc -o main main.c

CMD ["/app/main"]

Séptimo ejercicio

docker image build -t mycapp

FROM ubuntu:latest

RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y gcc
RUN mkdir /app
WORKDIR /app
COPY main.c /app
RUN gcc -o main main.c

FROM progrium/busybox
COPY --from=0 /app/main /bin/main
CMD ["/bin/main"]

docker image build -t mycapp-2 .

docker image ls -t mycapp-2 | grep mycapp

the state of the s					
mycapp-2	latest	3db6df8308f1	50 seconds ago	4.8MB	
mycapp	latest	1fec6c19b3a4	6 minutes ago	229MB	

Tips

1- Pensar bien la imagen base necesito

FROM ubuntu:latest

RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install --no-install-recommends -y nodejs npm ca-certificates
RUN mkdir /app
WORKDIR /app
COPY . /app
RUN npm install

EXPOSE 8080

CMD ["npm", "start"]

1- Pensar bien la imagen base necesito

lbrizuela@lbriz	uela:~\$ docker ima	ges debian		
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
debian	latest	8626492fecd3	2 weeks ago	101MB
lbrizuela@lbriz	uela:~\$ docker ima	ges ubuntu		Anna de la constante de la con
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
ubuntu	latest	452a96d81c30	2 weeks ago	79.6MB
lbrizuela@lbriz	uela:~\$ docker ima	ges alpine		800 BH-1400
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
alpine	latest	3fd9065eaf02	4 months ago	4.15MB

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
ruby	2.3-alpine	f7980887bc4b	6 weeks ago	115MB

2- Compartir lo básico

FROM debian:latest

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y net-tools
RUN apt-get install SUPER_PARCHE_DE_SEGURIDAD

ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]

FROM debian:latest

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx curl
RUN apt-get install SUPER_PARCHE_DE_SEGURIDAD

COPY index.html /var/www/html/index.html
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]

2- Compartir lo básico

FROM debian:latest

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install SUPER_PARCHE_DE_SEGURIDAD

FROM my-base:latest

RUN apt-get install -y net-tools

ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]

FROM debian:latest

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx curl

COPY index.html /var/www/html/index.html



CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 2.56kB

Step 1/3: FROM debian:latest
---> 8626492fecd3

Step 2/3: RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx curl
---> Using cache
---> a2519700d9f4

Step 3/3: COPY index.html /var/www/html/index.html
---> Using cache
---> 5a9f2802544c

Successfully built 5a9f2802544c

Successfully tagged my-nginx:latest
```

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072kB
Step 1/3 : FROM debian:latest
---> 8626492fecd3
Step 2/3 : RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx curl
---> Using cache
---> a2519700d9f4
Step 3/3 : COPY index.html /var/www/html/index.html
---> 110ac8f890d9
Removing intermediate container 14db3fb42a7e
Successfully built 110ac8f890d9
Successfully tagged my-nginx:latest
```

FROM debian:latest

COPY index.html /var/www/html/index.html



RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx curl

CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072kB

Step 1/3 : FROM debian:latest
---> 8626492fecd3

Step 2/3 : COPY index.html /var/www/html/index.html
---> 4113ad414410

Removing intermediate container 561470029d03

Step 3/3 : RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx curl
---> Running in ab9bbd30a6ce

Get:1 http://security.debian.org/debian-security stretch/updates InRelease [94.3 kB]

Ign:2 http://cdn-fastly.deb.debian.org/debian stretch InRelease

Get:3 http://cdn-fastly.deb.debian.org/debian stretch-updates InRelease [91.0 kB]

Get:4 http://cdn-fastly.deb.debian.org/debian stretch Release [118 kB]
```

4- Cuidado como correr "apt-get update"

FROM debian:latest

RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y net-tools

ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]

4- Cuidado como correr "apt-get update"

FROM debian:latest

RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y net-tools ALGO_NUEVO

ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]

docker image build --no-cache -t myapp

4- Cuidado como correr "apt-get update"

FROM debian:latest

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y net-tools ALGO_NUEVO

ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]

5- Organiza tus imágenes con labels

FROM debian:latest

LABEL app=pepito



RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y net-tools ALGO_NUEVO

ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/ping"]

6- Variables de entorno

FROM ruby:2.3-alpine

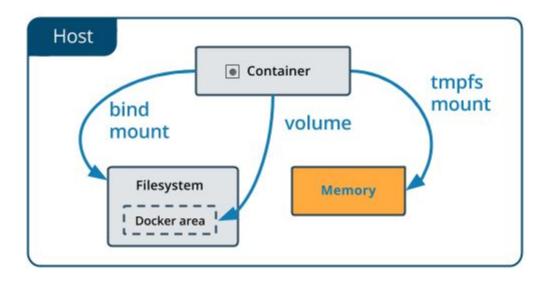
ENV RAILS_ENV=production \
SOMETHING=something

ENTRYPOINT ["/app/run.sh"]

Día 3

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 Comandos de troubleshooting
- Día 4 El Mundo de Producción Lecciones aprendidas Cómo Meli utiliza Docker



```
docker container run -p 8080:80 -d \
    --name nginx \
    --mount "type=bind,\
        source=/home/workshop/html,\
        target=/myhtmls" \
        mercadolibre/nginx-workshop nginx
```

```
docker container run -p 8080:80 -d \
  --name nginx \
  --mount "type=tmpfs, \
     source=/home/workshop/html, \
     target=/myhtmls,
     tmpfs-size=2G" \
  mercadolibre/nginx-workshop nginx
```

docker volume create NAME

docker volume create test

```
docker container run -p 8080:80 -d \
    --name nginx \
    --mount "type=volume, \
        source=test, \
        target=/myhtmls" \
        mercadolibre/nginx-workshop nginx
```

docker volume inspect test

```
"CreatedAt": "2018-05-22T15:15:47-03:00",
"Driver": "local",
"Labels": {},
"Mountpoint": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/test/_data",
"Name": "test",
"Options": {},
"Scope": "local"
```

Volúmenes

```
docker volume create \
   --driver local
   -o type=tmpfs
   -o device=tmpfs
   -o o=size=2G
   test
```

Volúmenes

```
docker volume create \
   --driver local
   -o type=nfs
   -o device=:/path
   -o o=addr=192.168.1.1,rw
   test
```

https://store.docker.com/search?type=plugin&category=volume

```
docker container run -p 5000:5000 -d \
   --name app \
   mercadolibre/nodeapp-workshop
```

```
docker container run -d \
    --name redis \
    redis:alpine --appendonly yes
```

docker container inspect redis

docker volume inspect ID

```
docker container run -p 5000:5000 -d \
  -e REDIS_HOST=IP_ADDRESS
  mercadolibre/nodeapp-redis-workshop
```

docker container restart redis redis-app

```
docker container run -d \
    --name redis \
    redis:alpine --appendonly yes
```

docker volume create redis_data

```
docker container run -p 6380:6380 -d \
    --name redis \
    --mount "type=volume, \
        source=test, \
        target=/data" \
        redis:alpine --appendonly yes
```

Storage drivers

Config storage driver

/etc/docker/daemon.json

"storage-driver": "overlay2"

Redes

Tercer ejercicio

Tercer ejercicio

```
docker container run --net=host -d \
   --name redis \
   redis:alpine --appendonly yes
```

Tercer ejercicio

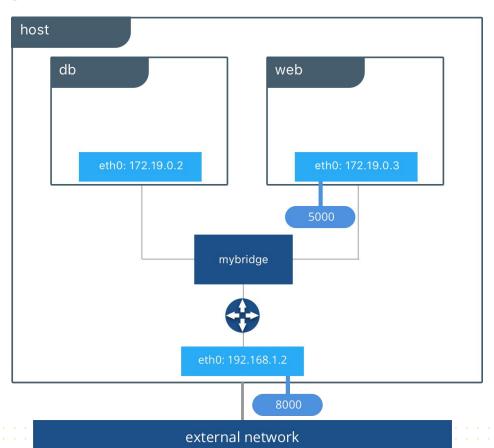
```
docker container run --net=host -d \
  -e REDIS_HOST=localhost
  mercadolibre/nodeapp-redis-workshop
```

docker network create my-net

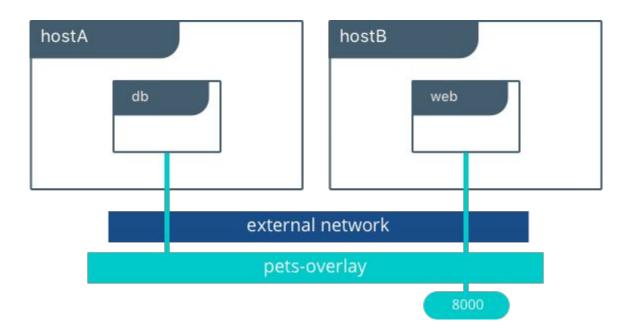
```
docker container run --net=my-net -d \
    --name redis \
    redis:alpine --appendonly yes
```

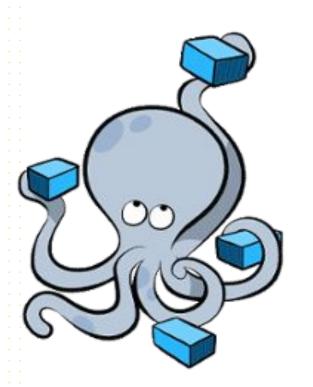
```
docker container run --net=my-net -d \
    -p 5000:5000 \
    --name redis-app \
    -e REDIS_HOST=redis \
    mercadolibre/nodeapp-redis-workshop
```

Redes



Redes





Docker Compose



https://docs.docker.com/compose/install/

Quinto ejercicio

docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3'
services:
 web:
   container_name: myapp
   image: mercadolibre/nodeapp-redis-workshop
   ports:
    - "5000:5000"
   environment:
     REDIS_HOST: redis
   depends_on:
     - redis
 redis:
   image: redis:alpine
   command: --appendonly yes
   volumes:
    - ./data:/data
```

Docker Compose

docker-compose up -d

docker-compose restart myapp

docker-compose down

Troubleshooting

(No tengo idea qué le pasa a mi app)

Logs

```
docker container run \
  -d debian bash -c \
    'for i in {1...100}; do echo "$i" ; done'

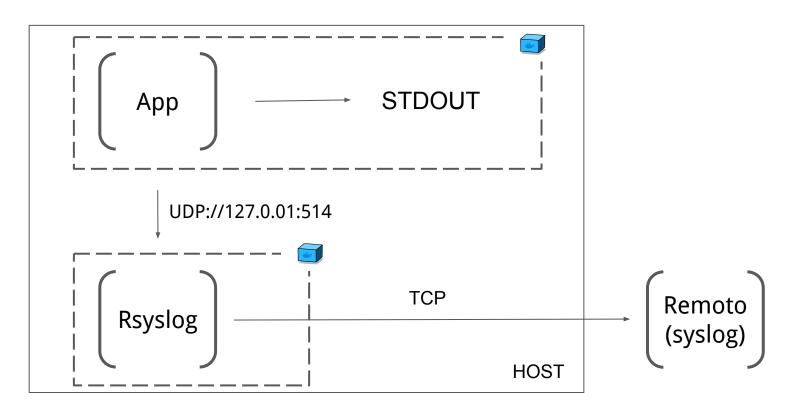
docker logs ID
```

Logs

```
docker container run \
    --log-driver syslog
    --log-opts syslog-address [udp|tcp]://host:port
    -d debian bash -c \
    'for i in {1..100}; do echo "$i"; done'
```

https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/logging/configure/#supported-logging-drivers

Logs



Troubleshooting

(No tengo idea qué hace este container)

Troubleshooting

docker exec -ti ID COMMAND

docker inspect ID

docker diff ID

Troubleshooting

(No tengo idea que está pasando con docker)

Troubleshooting

docker info

systemctl status docker

Día 4

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 Orquestación de distintos componentes
 Comandos de troubleshooting
- Día 4 El Mundo de Producción Lecciones aprendidas Cómo Meli utiliza Docker

Orquestadores

Orquestadores

Muchos containers

Donde ubicarlos

Compartir recursos eficientemente

Abstraerse de la infraestructura

Orquestadores













Docker Swarm

Sistema sencillo

Integrado con Docker

Se usa el mismo cliente

Pequeña Comunidad

Pequeña escala



Kubernetes

Sistema complejo

Gran comunidad ++

Muchos componentes y plugins

Gran escala

Utilidades para deployar fácilmente

Preferible para aplicaciones Stateless



Mesos

Sistema no tan complejo

Gran comunidad +

Frameworks (Aurora, Marathon, etc)

Gran escala

Buen soporte para aplicaciones Stateful*

Soporte para correr cosas que no sean Containers



Nomad

Sistema sencillo

Pequeña comunidad

Solo scheduler

Gran escala



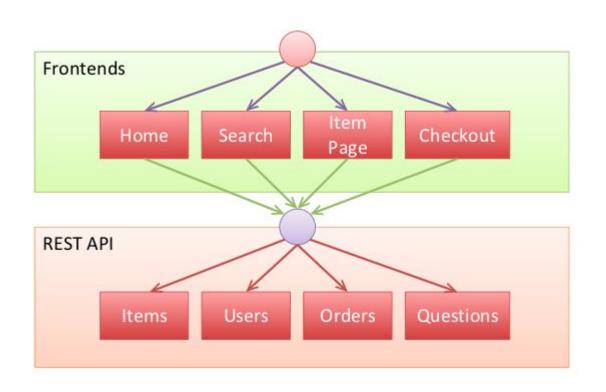
Soporte para correr cosas que no sean Containers

Ejemplo

https://labs.play-with-docker.com/ https://github.com/dockersamples/example-voting-app

Docker en MercadoLibre

Arquitectura de microservicios



Un poco de contexto

- 2.500 aplicaciones
- 1.300 desarrolladores
- 15.000 instancias
- 1.500 deploys por día



Fury

Desarrollo

- Entornos unificados (sin importar el SO)
- Una única herramienta
- Simplicidad para sumarse a colaborar en un proyecto

• Codigo + Entorno en un único lugar

Producción

- Imagen inmutable
- No hay necesidad de bootstraps on boot
- Fast build (vs crear un ami)
- Posibilidad de bajar la imagen de producción
 para debug

Típicos pasos

- 1. Crear aplicación
- 2. Desarrollar
- 3. Crear versión
- 4. Deployar
- 5. Troubleshooting (a veces)

1. Crear aplicación



1. Crear aplicación

1 directory, 3 files
~/c/m/myApp \$

Dockerfile

FROM hub.furycloud.io/mercadolibre/java-maven:jdk8

Dockerfile.runtime

FROM hub.furycloud.io/mercadolibre/tomcat:8

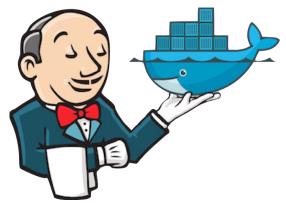
2. Desarrollar

~> fury test

```
docker build -t fury-items-api . # Dockerfile
docker run \
  --publish 8080:8080 \
  --publish 8443:8443 \
  --volume $pwd:/app \
  --volume $cache_dir:/cache \
  --env "APPLICATION=items-api" \
  fury-items-api \
  /commands/test.sh
```

3. Crear versión

~> fury create-version 0.0.1

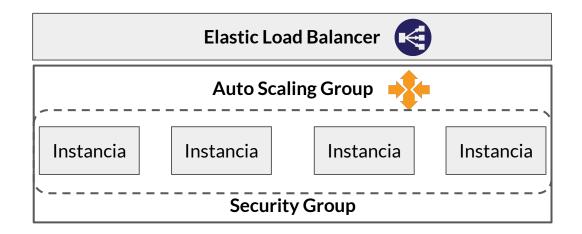


```
docker build -t imagen-dev . # Dockerfile
docker run -v $pwd:/app -v $cache:/cache /commands/test.sh
docker run -v $pwd:/app -v $cache:/cache -v $tmp:/output /commands/package.sh
cp Dockerfile.runtime $tmp/Dockerfile
cd $tmp
docker build -t imagen-prod . # Dockerfile.runtime
docker push imagen-prod
```

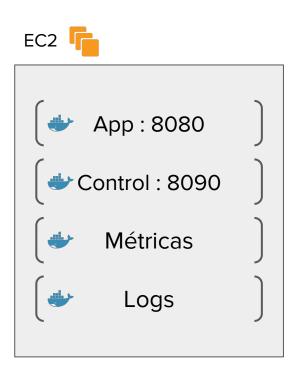
2. Deployar - Estrategias

- a. BlueGreen
 - i. Recrea infraestructura
 - ii. Rollback rápido
 - iii. Estrategia por default
- b. Rolling Update
 - i. Reutiliza infraestructura
 - ii. Deploy más rápido
 - iii. Rollback lento
- c. Canary
 - i. Recrea menos infraestructura
 - ii. Se podría decir como un primer paso del bluegreen

2. Deployar - Infraestructura



2. Deployar - Instancia



2. Deployar - Instancia



docker pull \$REGISTRY/fury-localapi:\$LOCALAPI_TAG

```
docker run -d -i \
     --name localapi \
     --cap-add=NET_ADMIN \
     -e "REGISTRY=$REGISTRY" \
     --restart=always \
     -v /var/run:/var/run \
     -v /root:/root \
     -v /var/log:/var/log \
     -v /tmp/localapi:/tmp \
     -p 8090:8080 \
     --net=host \
     $REGISTRY/fury-localapi:$LOCALAPI_TAG
```

2. Deployar - Instancia

Métricas

-

Logs

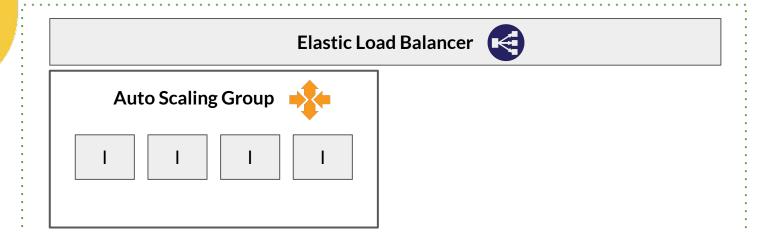
docker-compose up -d

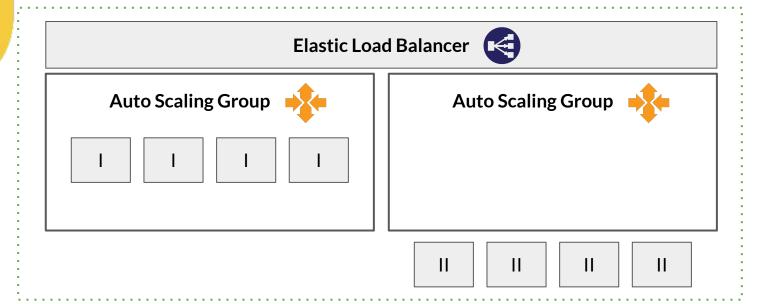
```
application:
      image: $REGISTRI/$APP:$VERSION
      ports:
            - 8080:8080
      mem limit: ##MEM##
      log_driver: syslog
      log_opt:
            syslog-address: "udp://127.0.0.1:514"
      restart: always
rsyslog:
      ports:
            - 514:514/udp
datadog:
```

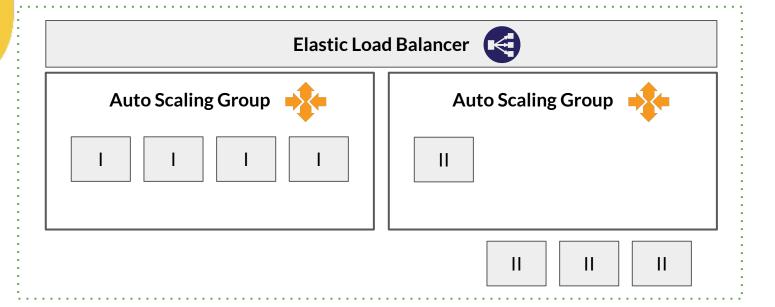
2. Deployar - Estrategias

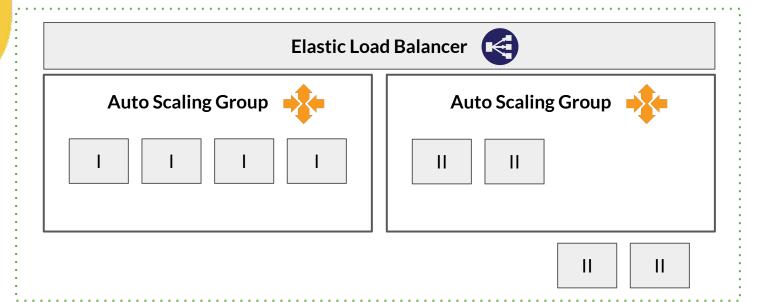
- a. BlueGreen
 - i. Recrea infraestructura
 - ii. Rollback rápido
 - iii. Estrategia por default

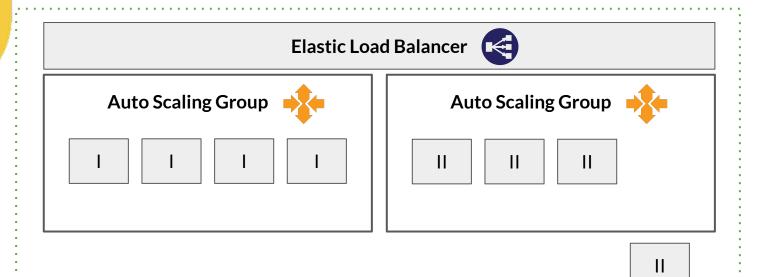
Upgrade de infraestructura

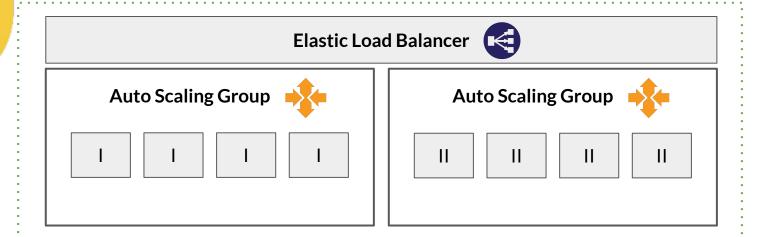


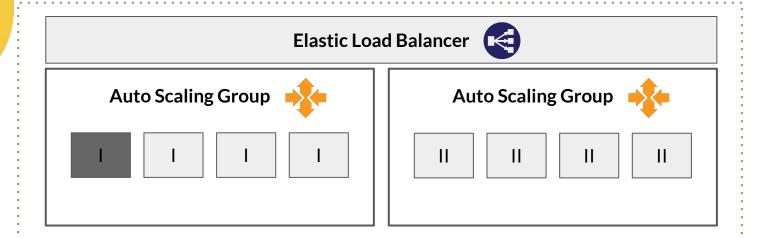


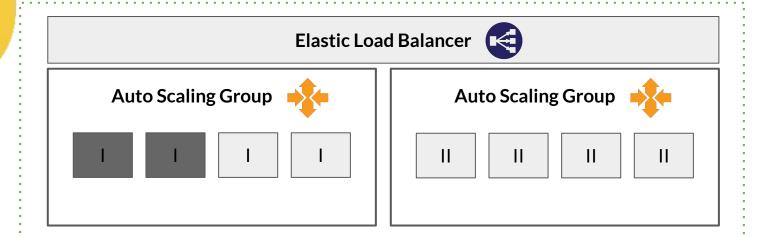


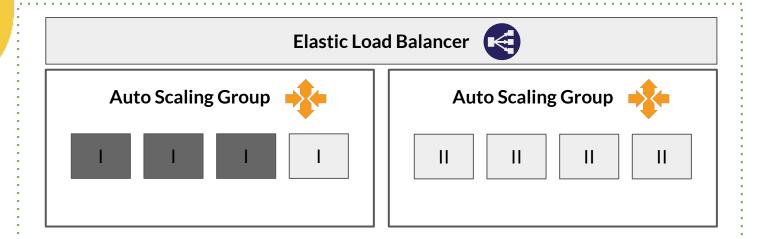


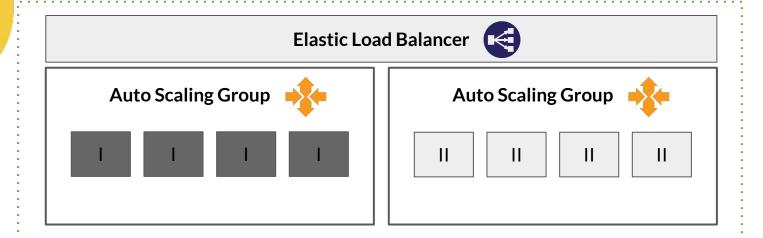


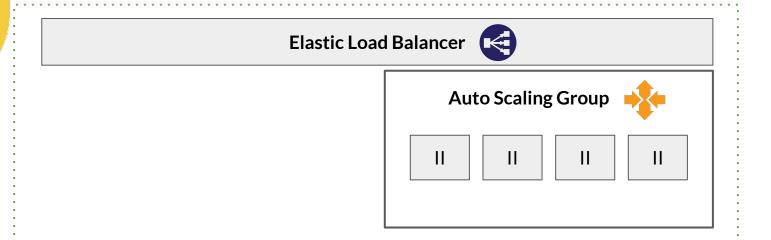








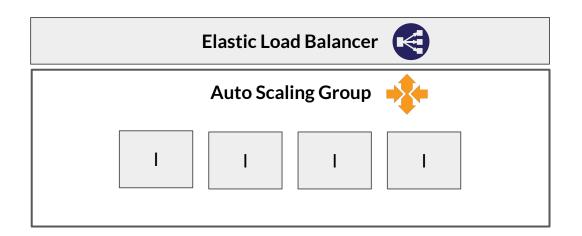


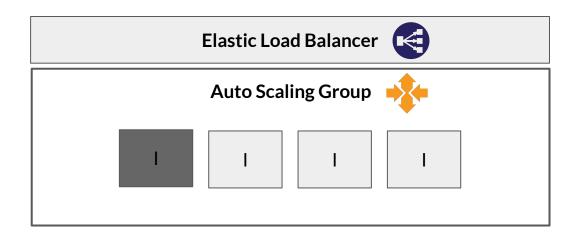


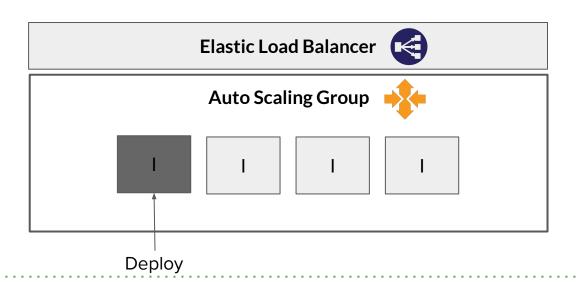
2. Deployar - Estrategias

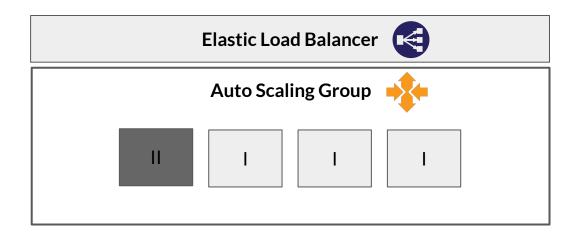
- a. Rolling Update
 - i. Reutiliza infraestructura
 - ii. Deploy más rápido
 - iii. Rollback lento

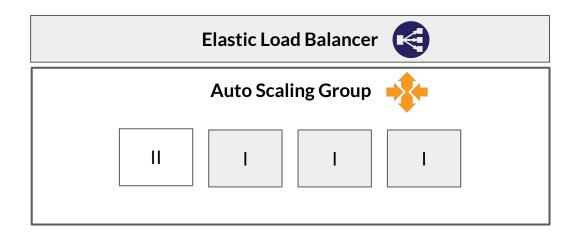
Estrategia Rolling Update

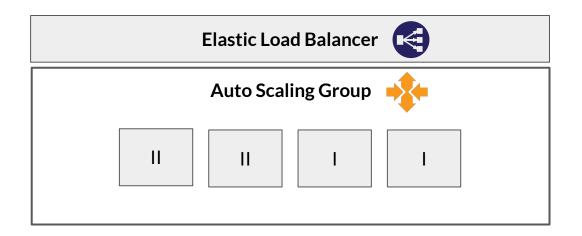


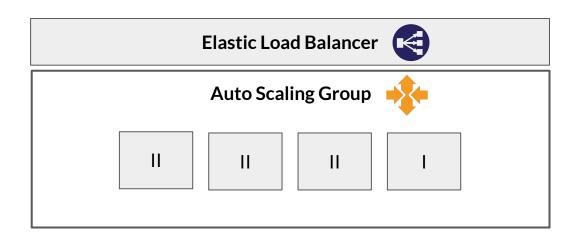


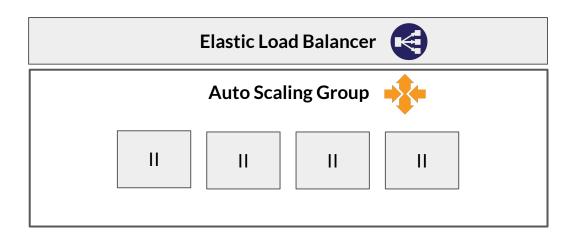












Conclusiones

Gracias!

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